

ware; and I should be in favor of seeing an army of laborers employed upon it at once, and the work done in seven years, instead of piddling at it for a lifetime. And why not? We can have the money and the men; and on a line of twelve hundred miles there would be room for fifty thousand men to work without elbowing each other, it would only be forty men to the mile. The preemption system would give the money and the settlers—the right kind of settlers—men who would defend themselves from Indians, and raise provisions for the supply of the road, and occupy it on both sides, and from one end to the other, the first season they were allowed to do so. The Indian title should be extinguished on a breadth of fifty to an hundred miles, and a mile reserved for the different tracks of railroads, and for a common road, and for telegraphic lines. It is a work for posterity, and three continents; and we should elevate ourselves to the grandeur of the occasion. The main street in the city which Alexander the Great founded to supercede Tyro, in the East India trade, was five miles long and a thousand feet wide, with a colonnade and covered footway of one hundred feet on each side. There were men of ample ideas in those times, and still it was not the age that built the pyramids. 'From the summit of those pyramids,' said the conqueror of the Mamelukes, forty centuries look down upon us.' The time will come when forty centuries may look back upon this road; and they should, not be left to rot in the providence which would dwindle it to the petty calculations of jobbers, corporators, and speculators.

'I repeat. I deem all schemes of making this road by a mixture of public and private means; giving lands or money to companies to make it, up; getting, in addition to their own profits, interests upon the cost of construction, and which cost was defrayed by the United States; and all this crowned with a monopoly of the road: I deem all such schemes to be fundamentally unwise, unjust to the community, impolitic, and vicious. I hold the United States should build the road and the fixtures, and let out the use of it for periods of seven or ten years to contractors, who will carry all freight, public and private, and all passengers, individual and governmental, at the same rate; the lowest responsible bidder to take the contract, and furnish his own cars and run them; and if under bid, at the end of his time, or superseded, the successor to take all his stock at valuation.

'It is an illusion and a cheat, to suppose that contractors will carry for the United States gratis. They will get their pay somewhere, and ought; and the fair way, and the only intelligible way, and the only way for each to know what they are about, is for the United States to pay like an individual for all that is done for it. It is the only way to keep the people from being oppressed and plundered. Besides, what is the Government—our Government—but the people? Why rob one pocket to put in the other? Why rob individuals in detail, to give to the community as a government, especially when it is very certain that individuals double charged will never get back any part of their money? The United States pay their ocean steamers for all they carry, and that enormously, and to the establishment of oppressive monopolies; why not pay their land steamers fairly and equitably, instead of throwing the burden upon the travelling and the business community? This road is to be a long one, and intended for universal use; and travel and freight upon it should be made as cheap as possible. Besides our own trade and our travel, the trade and travel of Europe with Asia should go upon it. A free road—that is to say, a road which like the ocean or a river, charges nothing for its use—is the first great step toward cheap transportation; and for the Government to pay like individuals is the second and completing step to that cheapness.'—Benton's Letter to the People of Missouri.

To support these assertions and conclusions, Col. Benton gives two documents—one from Mr. Leroux and the other from Col. Fremont—both conclusive enough. But there are other considerations connected with this road. The road should start from Missouri, because the almost innumerable roads in the West all center there. They come, in converging lines, from the North, the South, and the East, to pour their treasures into the Pacific Depot, and to bear hence the rich fabrics of the Indies, to be deposited upon our Atlantic seaboard, and finally to Europe. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, will alike have the traffic of the road, if the Eastern terminus be made to fall on the western State line of Missouri. Branches will reach the main trunk from Texas and the Canadas, from the Floridas, and from the high plains of Mexico (in course of time), from Maine and our North-West Prairies. So far as we are informed, no route will be more available than the Central; and, since all seem

of the Union will thus be enabled to participate in the trade thus generated, we can not conceive of opposition to the Central Route.

But there is another consideration why Missouri should contain the Eastern Terminus and Depot: If a circle be described so as to embrace the mouth of the Columbia, Puget's Sound, Cape Churchill (on Hudson's Bay), Cape Jones, the mouth of the Black river (on the river St. Lawrence) Bay of Fundy, San Salvador (of the Bahamas), touching Cuba in longitude 77 degrees west, latitude 21 degrees north, west end of Honduras Bay, northern part of Guatemala, stretching along the Mexican seaboard, the California coast to San Francisco, and up to the mouth of the Columbia river in Oregon, the stationary leg of our calipers will rest in a plain west of the Ozark mountains, on Osage river, and in a region noted for health and scenery. This spot, then is the geographical center of the nation; for, notwithstanding we have embraced a part of the British possessions, the West Indies, and Mexico, we imagine that it would not require much argument to satisfy any one that all these must finally be incorporated in the circle of our limits.

It is useless to talk about the center of population, because that center is constantly changing, and approaching the geographic center. To the center thus designated, Washington City, the Seat of Government, should be removed. The people of Florida, Maine, Minnesota, California, and Texas are alike interested in the location of the Federal Capital, and have a right to demand that it should be the center of the nation.

The mere cost of building now government structures is a matter of small moment. Indeed the people west of the Ohio river would, no doubt, be willing to advance the necessary funds. The buildings at Washington City are altogether inadequate to the uses for which they are intended, and are not worthy of the nation, the archives of which they contain. More than this, it is an unhealthy situation—having already poisoned two presidents, besides numberless statesmen, by the miasma of Potomac bottoms.

In this age of steam, navigable rivers are of but small moment—indeed are impediments to locomotion and the transmission of troops than otherwise.

The Capital is now on a margin of the nation and while one part of the nation can reach it in a few hours, another must travel many days, and, but for steam, many months. The Navy Yard, and such public works, might still be continued where they are; but if even they were dispensed with, there would be little loss to the nation, for the Washington City Navy Yard is unimportant. While the people of the East might regret the removal of the Capital, they would be willing to do their Western brethren justice. Washington has been choked to death, commercially, by Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond, and must finally strangle under the disorder. Gratitude to the founder is the only consideration that could induce us to oppose the removal of the Federal Capital. But could he rise from the depths of the tomb, with his heart full of justice, (as it ever was,) he would, no doubt, sanction a movement so politic and just.

Then, build the Capital at the point we have designated, and from it start the Great Central Road; and in a very few years we should have a new city springing up in the wilderness rivaling even Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or other large cities. We do hope that "Old Bullion" will consider this point, and urge the location of the Eastern terminus where we have indicated.

We agree with Col. Benton, in urging the Government to take charge of the great Central or Pacific Road. We believe it should be pushed right through, and not suffer it to be the work of an age. Let the road be made in three or four years at most, as it can be, so that we may all view the vast Pacific from the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, or the Coast Mountains, where we may offer such oblations as did Balboa, its discoverer.

Let the press of the nation take hold of this subject, and push on the work; arouse the people to a sense of its importance; the road will be made, and the Capital removed.

True Philosophy.
I saw a pale mourner standing bending over the tomb, and his tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eyes to heaven he cried:
"My brother! O, my brother!"
A sage passed that way and said,
"For whom dost thou mourn?"
"One," replied he, "whom I did not sufficiently love while living, but whose inestimable worth I now feel!"
"What wouldst thou do if he were restored to thee?"
The mourner replied, "that he never would offend him by any unkind word but he would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come back to his fond embrace."
"Then waste no time in useless grief," said the sage; "but if thou hast friends, go and cherish the living, remembering they will die one day also."

SPRIT OF THE TIMES.

Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1853
R. LEEFE AND B. F. CONY, Editors.

A Landed Aristocracy, an eternal basis for Republics—A Landed Aristocracy, the foundation of monarchies and despoticisms—Young America The Land shall not be sold forever—Bible The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs—Nor a favored few, hooded and spurred to ride them legitimately by the grace of God—Jefferson's last letter.

STATE ELECTION.
(ELECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 10.)
FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.
JESSE WHEELER, of Kent.
JAMES MYERS, of Lucas.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
H. H. HARNY, of Hamilton.
SECURITY OF STATE.
WILLIAM TREVITT, of Franklin.
TREASURER OF STATE.
JOHN A. BERTLEY, of Seneca.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
THOMAS W. BARTLEY, of Richland.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
GEORGE W. MCCOY, of Jefferson.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
WAYNE GRISWOLD, of Pickaway.
FOR SENATOR.
LEWIS ANDERSON, of Lawrence.
BOARD OF EDUCATION.
GEN. GEO. HOSKINS, of Galia.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

Wanted.
A printer, with a cash capital of \$400 or \$500 can find a good opportunity to engage permanently in the printing business, by applying immediately to Benjamin F. Cory, Ironton Ohio.

New York Tribune.
In another column we publish the prospectus of the N. Y. Tribune, which has deservedly stood at the head of the Whig party for some years past. Though we cannot endorse many of the principles promulgated by Greeley, we must say that in matters of reform he has always been far in advance of the party with which he has acted. Inasmuch as the Tribune has withdrawn from the political field, since its editor became convinced that the Whig party must be considered as among the things that have passed away, we would say to those wishing an eastern paper, the Tribune, as a source of early and correct information, is not excelled by any, and probably equaled by but few other publications in the country. See terms of subscription.

Protest.
Russia and Prussia have joined with Austria in a protest against the conduct of Commodore Ingraham in the Korea affair. Whether anything serious will result therefrom, is yet to be learned.

Important Arrest.
Two men by the name of McComar & Knight were arrested in Cin. on Friday night, having in their possession some five or six thousand dollars in spurious bank bills of the Lafayette Bank of Georgetown D. C., engraved in imitation of the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, which they were preparing for circulation. They were held to bail by the Mayor in the sum of \$8,000 each.

KESANE and FIDELITY, have been ironed in consequence of their attempt to escape from Prison.

MASS MEETING.
We understand that the Mass Meeting at Marion on Saturday last, made no new nominations for Office.

Railroad Convention.
A general meeting of Presidents and directors of Railroads, is to be held at Washington in October to consider the adoption of a general system of regulations for railroads throughout the Union, the more effectively to guard against accidents.

Definition of an Assault and Battery.
Judge SPOONER, of Cincinnati, wishing to let off Mrs. PENDERY, who was indicted for slapping a man who called her a liar, decided that a gross insult had been given the lady, and the blow which followed it was not an assault, but a sudden and involuntary gesticulation going toward the face from whence the insult came.

We have no comments to make.

Hogs.—We hear says the Pomeroy Telegraph, of a contract made by G. W. Holmes of Middleport, for 150 hogs, at \$4 net, to be delivered Dec. 1st.—Pom. Trib. and Clin.

Maine Election.
PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—The election returns in, render it certain that there is no choice for Governor by the people. It is also nearly certain that no distinct party have the majority in the Legislature.

There is no great change from last year in the general result. This city elects three Whigs to the Legislature, Bangor two Whigs, Augusta two Democrats.

The Mortality at New Orleans.
From the 20th of May last to the 2d inst., there were 9,412 deaths at New Orleans, of which number 6,812 died of yellow fever, 2,244 of other diseases, and 328 of diseases not stated. This is truly a terrible mortality for a little more than three months.

COURT HOUSE BURNED.—The Court House at Madison, Indiana, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Monday morning. It was rendered entirely unfit for use.

The Democratic Herald, published at Columbia, Tenn., under the edit. of J. A. P. Nicholson has left his home near that place for Washington City, where he goes to assume the editorial control of the Union.

Land Reform—The Position of the Democracy and of Whiggery—Of Medill and Barrere.

Some weeks since we published the vote of the Ohio delegation in Congress on the bill introduced by Mr. JOHNSON, since elected the Democratic Governor of Tennessee—granting to every man, and every woman, the head of a family, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on condition of occupying and cultivating the same for the period of five years. Every Democrat in the delegation voted for the measure, as did every Free Soiler, while NELSON BARRERE, (the Whig candidate for Governor,) Hiram Bell, of Darke, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum, John L. Taylor of Ross, and John Welch of Athens, all leading Whigs, VOTED AGAINST IT.

In commenting upon that vote, we noticed the fact that Mr. Barrere had been nominated after the vote had been given, and from that fact, and from the votes of the Whig members of the Ohio delegation in Congress, we argued that Whiggery was opposed to the principle. This argument of ours had additional force from the fact that Samuel F. Vinton, the former candidate of the Whig party, was most determinedly opposed to the principle of land reform, and had carried his prejudices so far, as to vote and speak while a member, of Congress, against granting bounty lands to the soldiers who had perilled life in defence of their country.

The Chillicothe Gazette, and the Ohio State Journal each sought to break the force of those acts and these votes by ridicule and by attempting to create a false issue. As a sample, see the following from the Journal:

HUNTER PRATENCE EXPOSED.—The O. State Democrat has been smelling around after something to get up a little small beer political capital against our candidate for Governor. After a two months research among the musty records of Congress, the editor has at last found what he thinks a veritable mare's nest. It is said that Mr. Barrere does not belong to the "vote yourself a farm" party and that, while in Congress, he once voted against that measure. The State Democrat has the impudence to claim that policy as Democratic policy. The Scioto Gazette has disposed of this pretence most effectually, and we quote a few lines of the reply of that paper:

"When and how did your candidate, Mr. Medill, ever commit himself in favor of 'land reform'? Did he ever vote in favor of land for the landless?—would he vote for it now, if he were in Congress? Of course he wouldn't. He is too good a 'platform man.' He knows that land reform is no part of the Locofoco creed. When did the party commit itself to the doctrine of land for the landless? Never. Look at your platform, adopted by the Baltimore Convention which nominated Pierce. Any endorsement of 'land for the landless' there? Not a syllable. The twelfth 'plank' of resolution, is in these words:

"Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution."

Any giving away of land in that resolution? Not a whisper. But selling the land is recognized, for it disposes of the proceeds. Why don't you denounce the platform as a 'spawn of federalism' Mr. Democrat?—Verily, verily, our friend Charley is entitled to a 'first rate' premium as a getter up of original ideas.

We will endeavor to reply to the Gazette in the same order in which its objections to our article are raised:

And first, as to Gov. Medill and his position on this question:
While a member of Congress, Governor Medill was a strong friend of the settler on the public lands, and voted on every occasion when the subject was presented on its merits, in favor of preemption laws. He opposed, by his vote in Congress and by his speeches out of it, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, as a federal measure whose tendency would be to perpetuate the present land system, whereby the government speculated off the poor settlers—selling them land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which really cost the government but a very few cents.

While canvassing the State for Lieutenant Governor, he spoke on the subject of Land Reform more than upon any other national topic, and took the strongest ground in favor of giving land to the landless. Nay, more—and we wish the Gazette and Journal particularly to note what we say—at Ironton, at Pomeroy and at other points where Col. Medill spoke, he took ground in favor of the very bill of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, which Nelson Barrere, and other Whig members of Congress, voted against—expressing his cordial assent to its provisions. And arguing in favor of its becoming a law of the land.

No man in Ohio is more completely committed in the Land reform question than Gov. Medill, and no where has the

policy of granting land to the landless and homes to the homeless a more consistent and able supporter than WILLIAM MEDILL, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

"But," says the Gazette, "when did the (Democratic) party commit itself to the doctrine of land for the landless?"—We answer that since first the question was mooted, the Democratic party has stood upon that platform, and has been eminently progressive. First, they took ground against the Whig party, in favor of pre-emption—of giving a settler on the public lands a right to hold them for a certain length of time, and then to purchase them. Next, the Democracy took ground against the scheme of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states, because its tendency was to perpetuate the plunder system, by which the general government made the public lands a matter of speculation for their own citizens.

Next, the Democracy took the ground that the public lands should be sold in limited quantities to actual settlers at a price covering cost of sale and survey. The Democratic State Convention which nominated Col. Medill for Lieutenant Governor, passed a resolution on this subject, which was re-affirmed at the Convention which nominated him for Governor. That resolution is as follows:

"4th. Resolved, That an enlightened political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands; and that the prosperity of the country, as well as individuals would be eminently promoted by the passage of a law placing the national domain, in limited quantities, within the reach of actual settlers, at a price to cover the cost of surveying and other necessary expenses."

Gov. Medill, in advance of his party, [though but a step] in radical reform, took still stronger and more liberal ground in favor of giving to every man and every woman, the head of a family, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on condition of occupying and cultivating the same for a period of five years. On this subject he has been frank and free in the avowal of his sentiments, and on this subject Mr. Barrere has voted his Whig sentiments, and hence the parties join issue—the Democrats for land for the landless—the Whigs against it.

The resolution of the Convention which nominated Gen. PIERCE, which, besides going against the distribution scheme, says "the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution," which we take to be "paying the debts and providing for the general welfare of the United States." The debts of the United States, thanks to the Democratic Tariff, are ready to be paid—more money is on hand than is needed. The general welfare of the United States would in no manner be better provided for, than in making every farmer in the land the tiller of his own soil—the owner of the land he cultivates, would be a sample of the "general welfare of the United States," which we and every other Democrat in the Republic, would like too see, and it would strengthen our Union in the affection of our people, that he who would even lip a syllable in favor of its dismemberment, would be laughed to very scorn, and treated as an idiot, or else fitted for an Insane Asylum.

The Journal says the State Democrat has the impudence to claim the "policy of Land Reform as the policy of the Democratic party!" We do so claim—the facts justify us in thus assuming the fact, when we see the former and the present standard bearers of the Whig party the bitter and unrelenting opponents of the measure—so shown to be by their votes in Congress, given under the solemnity of their official oath.

From the Big Sandy News, **Temperance No. 1.**

Mr. EDITOR—By your permission I will present a few thoughts to your readers, upon a subject which, notwithstanding its want of novelty, is, nevertheless of the greatest importance. I do not expect to offer anything new upon this subject; but if I shall succeed in awakening a spirit of inquiry and discussion, or increasing this spirit, it will be about as much as I anticipate, and I shall thereby be abundantly rewarded for my labour. I am one of those who believe in free and full, yet courteous discussion, upon any and every subject in which we, as a people are interested.

Freedom of speech, and free discussion are two of the most valuable items of our patrimony as American citizens. Truth never suffers by investigation, but like the genuine ore it passes the test of the crucible only to appear with greater brilliancy and purity. The man whose cause is a bad one, may well shun the light; but he that has truth upon his side may come to the light that his deeds may be made manifest. I have sometimes thought that temperance men have not been as particular as they should be, in giving the reasons for the course they recommend; and in removing the obstacles really in the way of those who differ with them in opinion. Instead of plain matter of fact statement, and of fair logical argument

to convince an opponent, denunciation and abuse are too frequently employed. This in our opinion is not only wrong in itself, but is most miserable policy. The man who differs with me, may be just as honest as I am, and has certainly as good a right to his opinion as I have to mine. If I would gain him to my side then, I must convince him of his error, and show him clearly that mine is the better way. And further, I have no right to ask him to subscribe to my opinions until I do thus convince him. If an error exists in community, the first thing to be done is to point out that error and expose it.

THETA.

Pursuant to notice the citizens of Ironton met at the Court House, on Monday Evening, Sept. 19th, for the purpose of organizing a Fire Company, called Joseph Wheeler to the chair, and appointed S. P. Calvin Secretary!

On motion it was resolved that we organize a Fire Company, to be called the Good Intent Fire Company of Ironton. Resolved, That any person over the age of 18 years may become a member of this organization. That the officers of this Company shall be a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usually devolving upon such officers, until a more perfect organization can be effected, and others elected in their stead.

The members of the said Company then proceeded to elect officers, whereupon George G. Shore was duly elected President, Henry C. Rodgers, Vice President, B. F. Cory, Secretary, and J. M. Merrill, Treasurer.

On motion a committee of five persons were appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of the Company, viz: Thos. Kirker, Thos. Winters, J. M. Merrill, H. C. Rodgers, and John Kelly.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Ironton Register, and Spirit of the Times. On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet at the Court House, on Friday Evening, Sept. 22.

JOS. WHEELER, Chairman.
S. P. CALVIN, Secretary.

Friday Evening, Sept. 23.
Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens met at the Court House, to take further measures to perfect the organization of the Fire Company.

The meeting was called to order by the President, when it was moved and ordered that the minutes of the previous meeting be read. The Secretary of the previous meeting being absent, the subject under consideration was discussed, and several persons gave their names to become members of the company. When on motion resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Town Council, to see what measures can be adopted to purchase a Fire Engine. Thos. Proctor, S. Peters, were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to meet at the same place, Thursday Evening, Oct. 6th.

B. F. CONY, Secretary.

Hall of Ironton Division, Sons of Temperance.

September 24, 1853.

The following preamble and resolutions offered by Wm. Johnson, were unanimously adopted by Ironton Division, at its last regular meeting.

Whereas, we have, with the deepest regret, been called to mourn the sudden decease of our much loved Brother, Homer W. Moore, who in the wisdom of a good Providence, has been called from among us; depriving our Order and Society of one of her worthiest members and brightest ornaments, who by his kindness and urbanity, his promptness and fidelity in the discharge of duty, and his consistent and earnest advocacy of the great Temperance Reform, justly entitled him to the highest regards of his brethren, and the approbation of all who knew him.

Therefore, Resolved, That we offer to his deeply bereaved wife and friends our warmest sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow and affliction.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral as an Order, to morrow; that these resolutions be published in the Times and Register, and that a copy of the same be furnished the wife of our lamented Brother. C. D. RHOODES, W. P. H. N. WHEELER, R. S. pro tem.

Register please copy.

Breaking the Trace.

Mr. GREELEY, of the New York Tribune, gave formal notice to his party, in that paper of the 6th, that he had broken the Whig traces for the present and future, saying: "We have got entirely beyond voting for knaves or blockheads of the term 'Whig' or any other label that may be pinned to them. Whether they shall be nicknamed 'Silver Gray' or 'Woolly' is a matter about which we do not care a button." And as to his paper, he says that also will not work as a team in the Whig coach, "intending henceforth, while we cherish and advocate sound principles and beneficent measures, to act with entire independence of party usages, mandates or platitudes."

We have news from Mexico dated at New Orleans, September 12th, which reports that SANTA ANNA has already

raised an army of 50,000 men—the finest ever known in Mexico. He is believed to be largely assisted in secret by Spanish subjects.

The Government was making vigorous efforts to stop robberies, and several executions had taken place.

More troops were being sent to the frontiers, ostensibly to repel the Indians. SANTA ANNA continues his high-handed measures. Executing all persons against whom suspicion is entertained, without warning. It is believed another revolution must soon follow this arbitrary, tyrannical course.

Our new Minister, Mr. GADSDEN, had been well received.

Four days later from Europe—Arrival of the steamer Arctic.

New York Sept. 19.—The steamer Arctic, with advices from Liverpool of the 7th instant arrived last night.

Owing to the fine weather, and the efforts making in France to put down the prices in breadstuffs, causing a decline there, and sales at Liverpool of parcels bought on French account, prices at Liverpool were irregular, and Wheat had declined 4 1/2, and flour 1/2, since the sailing of the Niagara.

Beef and pork was very quiet. In tallow, bacon sides and shoulders, there was less doing, but prices were not lower. McHenry quotes lard 1/2 lower and dull.

The Arctic brings 20 passengers among the Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

The Turkish affairs appear to be as last reported. Nothing definite is known in regard to the Czar's intentions in reference to his accepting the modified note of the Sultan.

Turkey has sent to the four powers an explanation of her manifestos, and it reported that France had informed the Sultan that any further steps he takes in the matter he must take at his own risk. On the whole, however, the prospects were nothing worse than at the last advices.

The great mortality, consequent upon the excessive heat, which afflicted New York in the past month, is quite unprecedented. During the short period of four days, as many, probably, as two hundred and fifty lives were lost by exposure to the sun.

Important Witness.

The New York Day Book says Mrs. Gaines has had the good fortune to find a witness in her great land case at New Orleans, whose testimony will clear away every vestige of doubt that may have heretofore hung about the case.—This witness is no less a person than Gen. Villamil of South America, a gentleman of distinction and most unblemished character, who was himself personally cognizant of the principal fact necessary for Mrs. Gaines to prove. He is now in New York.

English 'Appiness.

'Ere's 'wishin' you good 'ealth, Jim, hand a 'appy life.' (Drinks.)
'Think ye, Bill think ye, I 'ad thought to be as 'appy a dog as ever lived, for I 'ave got a wife as can thrash many an 'or weight, and 'ave a child of only 2 'ears and a 'alf, as can hent two pound of beefsteak at a 'shtin' besides I hown the smallest black terrier in the world, as has no hequal on a 'unt.'

Opium Eating in China.

The extent of the degradation which the use of opium entails, will be apparent when we say that, not in exceptionally brutal cases, but in very numerous and regularly recurring instances, opium smokers, after running through all their property and becoming bankrupt in means and reputation, scruple not to secure a prolonged term of enjoyment (for we have heard one confess 'without opium life is nothing') by selling their sons as slaves, their wives and daughters as slaves or prostitutes, and horrible to relate, themselves as substitutes for condemned criminals even about to suffer capital punishment!

Messrs. Editors,

Please announce my name as a Candidate for Sheriff of Lawrence County at the ensuing October Election.

CHARLES WORTHINGTON.

GREENE'S STORE, Sept. 24, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:

I take this opportunity of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor.

JOHN ROWE.

DR. J. D. MORRIS, DR. ROBERT S. HARRIS.

DR. MORRIS & HARRIS, HAVE this day entered into partnership in the practice of

MEDICINE.

Office at the residence of Dr. J. Morris, corner of Third and Center Sts.

Ironton Sept. 26, 1853.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received at the Ironton Book Store,

Mohameds Church History 2 large 8 vols.

Law and Testimony by the Author of the Wide World, 8 vols.

The Shady Side, or Life in a Country Parsonage, Davies Logie of Mathematics.

Peep at Number five; or a chapter in the life of a city Pastor.

Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio.

Haswell's Engineers & Mechanics Pocketbook.

Bourrie's Catechism on the Steam Engine.

Colburn on the Locomotive Engine.

Mrs. Bradley's, new plain & economical cook book.

The Temperance Musician, a choice collection of Temperance Music, arranged for one, two, three and four voices, by A. D. Elmore.

Also a variety of Albums, Portfolios, and Fancy Stationery.

JOHN G. HANZSCH, Sept. 27, 1853.